

U. S. MUST CARRY THE FOOD LOAD

Herbert Hoover, Home From Europe
Outlines the Program America
Must Meet.

Food Administrator Pays Glowing
Tribute to the Women of Our
Allies For Their Magnificent
Part.

Lansing, Sept. 5.—Following is a
statement made by Mr. Hoover in
New York, upon his return from his
trip to Europe.

The harvests in France, England
and Italy are better than one could ex-
pect in the tremendous drain of man-
power to the front. This is due to the
women. There is no sight in the
world that would so appeal to the
American heart as that of the literally
millions of women doing all the work
of getting in the harvests while their
men are at work in the shops and
driving back the Germans.

The Figures Are Stupendous.

The total food that must be im-
ported by the Allies for human consump-
tion in the year beginning September
1st, is in round numbers as follows:

Cereals for human consumption
500,000,000 bushels.

Fats (pork products—vegetable oils)
4,000,000,000 pounds.

Sugar 1,500,000 tons.

Beef products for civilian consump-
tion 900,000,000 pounds.

In addition to this, beef must be
imported for army needs and oats for
army horses.

If this program is fulfilled there will
be no need for drastic rationing of
their food as during last year except
in beef and sugar. The world short-
age in these two commodities makes
it hopeless to satisfy their whole need.
On the other hand this program pro-
vides an ample supply of bread and
fats, without the rationing of either,
and together with their own produc-
tion gives sufficient supplies. The re-
strictions on the consumption of pork
products in Allied Countries have al-
ready been removed and bread will
be in full supply by September 1st,
and of better quality than last year,
and it has been pretty bad in France
the last few months.

The Burden Falls Upon America.

After shipping is set aside for the
transport of the American Army and
for military purposes of all the Al-
lies, a definite amount of tonnage is
made available for the transport of
the program of food for civilian con-
sumption. The purpose of our Euro-
pean food conference has been to
determine the amount of food upon
which health and morale can be main-
tained, and to determine the nearest
possible sources of supply of this food
to the Allies; for only by the short-
est voyages, such as to North Amer-
ica, can be above supply be provided
with the tonnage available. There-
fore, upon North America falls the
burden of food supply and any failure
means that much less food for the
civil populations. While Canada can
export 100,000,000 bushels of grain
this year the major part of the Allied
program for next year falls upon us.
We have also to feed our enormous
army. It is the largest call for food
exports we have ever undertaken. We
can do it if we simply have the will
to live with every economy and to
waste nothing, and it will put us to no
hardship.

Hoover Praises American Farmers.

By the great effort of our farmers
our United States harvests are better
this year, but in order that we may
build up a surplus of wheat this year
against possible crop failures such
as we had last year, we have decided
to mix 20 per cent of other grains with
wheat flour in all the countries fighting
Germany. We cannot ask for bet-
ter bread than France, and we pro-
pose the American people should main-
tain a common standard of bread with
them. Under these arrangements,
however, the bread situation in the
United States will be much easier
than last year, and in Allied Countries
an enormous improvement. Bread to
them is of the first importance as it
comprises fifty per cent of their food
intake. By supplying them with
bread and fats in such amounts as will
not necessitate rationing on their side
we can rest assured that their cou-
rage and strength in the war will re-
main high during next winter. It will
be a bad winter in Europe because
coal will be much shorter there than
even last winter, and the health of
their populations cannot be main-
tained if they, in addition, are to be al-
so restricted in their allowance of bread
and fats. Our complete fulfillment of
our last year's promises in food and
our assurances to furnish even larger
supplies this next year have removed
from them the last fear of hunger.

Grief Is Passed—Thanks to America.

The German drive and the apprehen-
sion of famine last Spring brought
a great deal of discouragement to the
civilian populations of England,
France and Italy. The arrival, how-
ever, of the American Army, their in-
stant magnificent performance in ac-
tion, the gradual overcoming of the
submarine with the assistance of our
Navy, together with our assurances of
all necessary food, have put a new
heart into the Allies. Since the war
began I have not seen their spirit so
high or their determination to finish
the job so fixed as it is today.

There is much bitter complaint
about the prices of our food pro-
ducts. It is necessary to remember

that the working people and soldiers
families of the Allied Countries are
upon a much lower average income
than our own people. The average
wage is not over \$10 per week. The
government allowance to the average
soldier's family is considerably less
than this. American bacon at 50c per
pound is very difficult to them. Their
governments have found it necessary
to sell our breadstuffs at a great loss
in order to help the people out. On
the other hand the higher wage level
in the United States renders our pro-
duction costs higher in any event.
"Europe is Deeply Grateful," Hoover.

The only real difficulty in the United
States is sugar, and that is a
shortage that cannot be helped. We
cannot take ships from carrying our
Army or Allies bread and send them
to the East Indies to fetch us candy
and sweet drinks, and we will simply
have to divide the West Indian sugar
with the Allies and put up with what
we have. There is, even then, enough
sugar for the essential uses for every-
one, and much more than our friends
in Europe have.

Since I have been away I have been
thanked time and again for what the
American people have done in food
during the past year. The men, wo-
men and children of the Allied Coun-
tries at meetings and gatherings of
all descriptions expressed heartfelt
appreciation for the sacrifices we
have made which have meant to them
their daily bread during last year.
They universally express amazement
at its accomplishment on a voluntary
basis. I have some many thousands
of letters from children which I am
asked to distribute to children in Amer-
ica, expressing directly their knowl-
edge of whence and how their loaf
came to them. I have replied to all
these demonstrations, and I believe the
American people will support the atti-
tude, that any expressions of this
kind are unnecessary; that this war
in part belongs to us and that effort
in food production and saving by our
people is but a part of our job against
a common foe.

Upon the President's authority that
we eat at a common table in a com-
mon cause, I have given assurance to
my food colleagues in Europe that we
will provide the enlarged demands for
next year.

We have to make good.

SOLDIER FATHER FINDS BLIND SON

BOY WOUNDED DURING BATTLE
OF MARNE MEETS SIRE AT
WAR RELIEF HUT.

WILL RETURN TO U. S.

To Aid in Great National United War
Work Campaign for Funds to Com-
fort Other Boys At War.

London, Sept. 7.—(By Mail)—Eagle
Hut was crowded as usual the other
night when a grizzled veteran in the
uniform of the Second London Scot-
tish Regiment made his way to the
desk and asked the "Y" secretary in
charge if there was any one from Boston
in the building. Before he joined
the colors Sergeant Major J. Ripple
had lived in Boston, and he yearned
for a sight of some one from the New
England metropolis.

Over in one corner of the room two
young men sat in earnest conversa-
tion. Both had been blinded on the
Marne and one of them, George Arthur
Sugden, had returned from a German
prison camp after eight months to
seek his cousin, Vincent Francis Rip-
ple, a sergeant in the 51st Canadian
Rifles, in which both had enlisted soon
after the war broke out. By chance
they had come together under the hos-
pitable Y. M. C. A. roof and were busi-
ly engaged in having a real reunion
when the "Y" man shouted through a
megaphone:

"Is there any one here from Bos-
ton? A veteran who hails from Bos-
ton wants to see some one from home."

"Here! Here!" came from the cor-
ner and two sightless pairs of eyes
turned toward the voice. And as the
cousins rose to their feet and halting-
ly started through the lane made, as
the crowd stepped back, Sergeant
Major Ripple pushed toward them.

There was an expression of hope in
his face that the casual observer
would have said could not have been
inspired merely by a desire to see
some one from Boston.

Suddenly that expression of hope
was changed. Sergeant Major Ripple
had been looking everywhere for his
son and his nephew.

"My son!" he cried, in a voice that
shook with emotion. "Vincent and
George!"

And in a moment his great arms
were crushing them to him. There
were cheers, and not a few tears, as
room was made in the corner for
three.

Soon the two blind boys, will re-
turn to America. They will go first
to La Salle, New York, where Vincent
was living when he enlisted. Sugden
enlisted from East Calgary, Alberta.
But they hailed from Boston, and to
them the Y. M. C. A. has more than
justified its selection as an essential
part of the military machine. They
announced that any call that may be
made upon their services in connec-
tion with the United War Work cam-
paign in America for money to sup-
port the work would not be unheeded.

HOOVER OUTLINES 1919 FOOD PROGRAM

FOOD CHIEF GIVES FIGURES
SHOWING WHY AMERICAN
PEOPLE MUST CONSERVE.

Gospel of the Clean Plate Will Go a
Long Way Toward Turning The
Trick. Allied Table Will Be
Less in Spite of All Our
Efforts.

Lansing, Oct. 1.—The following
statement by Mr. Hoover outlines the
food conservation program recom-
mended for the American people dur-
ing the coming year:

There is no prospect of a proper
ending of the war before the cam-
paign of the summer of 1919. To at-
tain victory we must place in France
three-and-a-half million fighting men
with the greatest mechanical equip-
ment that has ever been given to any
army. While we expect the position
on the Western front may be improv-
ed, from a military point of view, be-
tween now and then, there can be no
hope of a consummation of the end
that we must secure until another
year has gone by.

If we are to accomplish this end in
1919 we will save a million American
lives that will be expended if we have
to continue until 1920. To give this
final blow in 1919 we have not only
to find the men, shipping and equip-
ment for this gigantic army, but this
army, the Allied Armies and the Al-
lied civil population must have ample
food in the meantime if we are to
maintain their strength. We can do
all these things and I believe we can
bring this dreadful business to an end
if every man, woman and child in
the United States tests every action
every day and hour by the one touch-
stone—does this or that contribute to
winning the war.

The food program is no small part
of this issue. To provide ships for
our Army, we have not only to build
all that we can but we must have the
help of Allied shipping. In order that
the Allies may provide this, they must
take food ships from the more dis-
tant markets and place them upon
the shorter run to the United States.
We must decrease our imports of
sugar, coffee and tropical fruits.

Under these conditions, the demand
upon us is for larger supplies. The
conferences on food supply and ship-
ping we have held in Europe enable
us to estimate our burden. Compared
with previous years, the Allied civil-
ians and armies, our own armies, the
Belgian Relief and certain neutrals
who are dependent on us require the
following round amounts from us:

Meats and Fats—(Beef, Pork, Dairy,
Poultry and Vegetable Oil Products).
Average 3-year Pre-war shipments tons
645,000; shipped year ending July 1, 1918
tons 1,350,000; must ship year ending
July 1, 1919 tons 2,600,000; increase this
year over last year tons 1,250,000.

Bread Stuffs—(Wheat and substitutes
in terms of grain), average 3-year Pre-
war shipments tons 3,320,000; shipped
year ending July 1, 1918 tons 6,300,000;
must ship year ending July 1, 1919 tons
10,400,000; increase this year over last
year tons 4,100,000.

Sugar—(From United States and West
Indies), average 3-year Pre-war ship-
ments tons 415,000; shipped year ending
July 1, 1918 tons 1,650,000; must ship
year ending July 1, 1919 tons 1,850,000;
increase this year over last year tons
200,000.

Feed Grains—(Mostly Army Oats), aver-
age 3-year Pre-war shipments tons
850,000; shipped year ending July 1, 1918
tons 1,950,000; must ship year ending
July 1, 1919 tons 2,700,000; increase this
year over last year tons 750,000.

Total—Average 3-year Pre-war ship-
ments tons 5,225,000; shipped year
ending July 1, 1918 tons 11,820,000; must
ship year ending July 1, 1919 tons 17,550,-
000; increase this year over last year
tons 5,730,000.

Even this program means further
self denial by the Allies next year.
They are making this sacrifice in the
common cause. We must maintain
the health and strength of every hu-
man being among them or they will be
unable to put their full strength
alongside our own in the supreme
effort. At the President's direction, I
have assured them that "in this com-
mon cause, we eat at a common
table", and upon entering these con-
ferences in Europe we promised them
that whatever their war-foot program
called for from us we should fulfill.

If we survey our ability to meet
this definite promise to them we find
that our wheat production this year
is better than last year, our produc-
tion of other cereals is less. We have
had severe losses through drought in
many sections. On balance our re-
sources are no great than last year.
We find however that we can give
this increase in food supplies, of 5,-
730,000 tons over last year, and still
have a margin over the amount neces-
sary to maintain our own health and
strength.

At best the Allied table will be less
than ours, for the Allied peoples are
denying themselves more in order to
transport our soldiers. We can do no
less than fill the ships they send us.

Of our imports, we shall apparently
have sufficient sugar to maintain the
present consumption and take care of
the extra drain of the Allies from our
markets, instead of compelling them
to send their ships to the Far East.
We can secure in sailing vessels the
coffee we need, if no one makes an
over-brew. Of our own products we
must secure a reduction in consump-
tion and waste in the two great
groups of first, breadstuffs; and sec-
ond, meats and fats;—that is, in all
bread and cereal, beef, pork, poultry,
dairy and vegetable-oil products. The
average consumption of our people of

The Trufant Times. \$1 the year

breadstuffs amounts to about six
pounds per week and of meats and
fat to four pounds a week for each
person. A reduction in consumption
of less than one-half pound per week
per person in each of these two great
groups of foods would accomplish
our purpose. We wish to emphasize,
however that we do not want curtail-
ment in the use of milk for children.
Some of our homes by reason of
limited income cannot now provide
more food than they should have to
maintain health in the family. They
cannot rightfully be asked to make
the suggested reduction in consump-
tion. But the great majority of our
homes can do more than suggested.

We need even greater simplicity of
living than last year amongst all that
section of the community to whom
foodstuffs are a secondary item in
expenditure.

We estimate that nearly 9,000,000
people eat at our public eating places
—hotels, restaurants, boarding houses,
clubs, dining cars and so forth. The
food consumption in these places is
larger than in the average homes.
We are asking the proprietors and
employees of these institutions to un-
dertake in many particulars a more
strict program than last year, and we
are confident that they will willingly
do this.

This is not rationing—a thing we
will never have if our people continue
to support us as in the past. We are
simply making an appeal to the in-
telligence in the homes and public
eating places of America to work out
for themselves the means and manner
of saving.

This year as last I believe we can
accomplish the necessary ends by
voluntary action of our own people.
The willingness to assume individual
responsibility in this matter by the
vast majority is one of the greatest
proofs of the character and idealism
of our people, and I feel it can be con-
stantly relied upon. Our simple
formula for this year is to further re-
duce consumption and waste of all
food. We have so arranged the Inter-
national Food Program that, except
for a moderate substitution of other
cereals in bread, it will not, we hope,
be necessary to substitute one food-
stuff for another, nor to resort to
wheatless and meatless days. What
we need is to reduce directly our
consumption of ALL foodstuffs, lay-
ing especial emphasis on the staples.
The Allies are in need of all the sur-
plus of the great staples that we can
provide.

It is necessary that every family in
the United States study its food
budget and food ways to see if it can
not buy less, serve less, return noth-
ing to the kitchen and practice the
gospel of the clean plate.

Food News in Paragraphs

When wheat is to be stored on
farms, special care should be taken to
clean the granary thoroughly and
avoid mixing the new crop with old
grain. A clear statement entitled "The
Plan of Wheat Flour Control for the
1918 Wheat Crop" has been prepared
by the Food Administration and has
already received wide circulation
through the press, official channels
and the grain trade. It is now in the
form of an eight-page pamphlet which
may be secured by persons having
difficulty in marketing their wheat. In
addition to discussion of the general
plan, the pamphlet contains a list of
the primary markets with fair prices,
gives directions for shipping wheat
to the Grain Corporation and discusses
wheat grades over which the U. S.
Department of Agriculture has juris-
diction.

Save Food and Buy Bonds.

"From a deficient 1917 crop we have,
through conservation, accomplished a
seemingly impossible task in maintain-
ing with food the Allied armies and
civilian population," says G. A. Pres-
cott, food administrator for Michi-
gan. "While conservation will con-
tinue to be a constant text, prices
will take a more important part in the
coming year's program. It is the hope
of the Food Administration to have
price interpreting boards installed in
every county. These boards are the
Food Administration's protection to
the consuming public against profiteer-
ing. The public, therefore, should de-
mand both price interpretation and the
continuous publication of a fair price
list."

Save Food and Buy Bonds.

The United States Food Adminis-
tration announces that beginning Sep-
tember 21 no malting of grain will be
permitted for the purpose of brewing
beer or near beer. Malting will be
permitted for the purpose of manu-
facturing yeast, vinegar, cereal break-
fast foods, malt extract and other
such products, but no grain shall be
malting for these legitimate purposes
until sales have actually been made.
Malsters are now permitted to pur-
chase grain to cover malting of this
character.

Save Food and Buy Bonds.

An unprecedented sorghum yield in
Indiana is expected to materially re-
lieve the sugar situation, especially
in rural communities, according to re-
ports received by Dr. Harry B. Bar-
nard, federal food administrator for
Indiana.

Save Food and Buy Bonds.

Packing of spaghetti and macaroni
in cans will be discontinued after
October 15.

VOTE FOR

Miles J. Purcell

Democratic Candidate for Congress, Eighth Congress-
ional District

Read the record of Congressman J. W.
Fordney, his opponent in the
coming election

Congressman Fordney has been in Congress for twenty years. The people of
this nation NOW know that LONG TENURE IN OFFICE IS NOT FOR THE GOOD
OF ANY COUNTRY.

This is his record:

WAR LEGISLATION THAT HE OPPOSED.

He voted AGAINST the Emergency Revenue Tax Bill.

He voted AGAINST the Ship Purchase Bill.

He voted AGAINST the National Defense Bill for government owned armor
plant.

He voted AGAINST the shipping bills. This legislation was vitally essential to
carry on the war, to transport soldiers overseas and to munition and feed them.

He voted AGAINST the Revenue Bill for expenses for army, navy and fortifica-
tions.

He voted AGAINST the bill to give our government control of telegraph, tele-
phone and cable lines, a very necessary war measure. ONLY FOUR VOTES WERE
RECORDED AGAINST THIS BILL AND HE WAS ONE OF THEM.

He opposed in committee and in speeches the policy of our government with re-
gard to certain features of the War Revenue Tax Bills, especially those which proposed
to raise large sums of money from taxes upon war profits, incomes and corporations,
thus hampering and hindering the effort of the government to raise revenues in the
very just manner proposed, to carry on the war.

He advocated the raising of war revenues, except a small portion thereof, from
the sale of bonds and from import taxes. This would relieve to a large extent the
war profiteers, large incomes, excess profits and corporations from paying their just
proportion of the expenses of this war.

It is records such as the above that caused Preside- his state-
ment of October 5th last, wherein he urgently requests the election of a Democratic
Congress to sustain him and his efforts.

He states in part:

"The return of a Republican majority to either house of the con-
gress would moreover be interpretative on the other side of the water as a repudia-
tion of my leadership. * * *"

"* * * If in these critical days it is your wish to sustain me with undivid-
ed minds I beg that you will say so in a way which it will not be possible to misunder-
stand either here at home or among our associates on the other side of the sea. I
submit my difficulties and hopes to you.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Shall the President receive this vote of confidence?

PRE-WAR RECORD

He voted AGAINST the FEDERAL RESERVE BANK LAW, without which it is
clear our country could not have financed the present war.

He voted to reduce the tariff on sugar beets from 25 to 10 per cent. (A clear re-
duction of 60 per cent.) This was a vote against the farmer who raises sugar beets.

He voted AGAINST the EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, a
much needed reform for men engaged in this very hazardous work, and demanded by
the people of the nation.

Upon this record alone Congressman Fordney should be defeated for reelection.

Miles J. Purcell, the Democratic candidate is behind
the War and behind the President.

Democratic Congressional Committee, Eighth Congressional District.

(POLITICAL ADVERTISING.)

Our Job Department

If you are thinking of having an
Auction Sale this fall let us give
you an estimate on your bills in
connection with an ad in the
Banner-News which will bring
the desired results. Try them.

The Banner-News Job Department